

EXCHANGE
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 34/7 3/4
On Demand 34/7 15/16

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 29.90.

September 28, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 87
Humidity 77

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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September 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 83
Humidity 79

8059 日四廿月八

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

大拜禮 八廿月九英港香

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330 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

INITIAL ATTACKS MEET WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Paris, September 27.
The *Liberte* states that the French Armies in the Champagne offensive are commanded by Generals Gouraud and Berthelot, adding that the sectors involved are not equally strongly defended. Some are relatively weak.

The Hero of Meuse.

London, September 26.
The name of the hero of Meuse, mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's communique, is Corporal David Hunter. He lives at Kingest, a mining village near Darnley. He and his party were Territorials.

More German Aeroplanes Destroyed.

London, September 26.
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We destroyed eleven enemy machines on Wednesday and drove down three uncontrollable. Three of ours are missing. We dropped thirty-five tons of bombs on hostile aerodromes and rail connections.

German Version of Franco-American Effort.

London, September 26.
A German official wireless message says:—In Champagne and between Argonne and Meuse, Franco-American attacks commenced on a wide front after eleven hours' artillery fire. The enemy breakthrough was frustrated. The fight for our positions continues.

News of the Offensive.

London, September 27.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the morning of the 26th inst., says:—Three years and a day after the launching of the memorable Champagne offensive of 1915, the French have re-attacked the German front along the line of the old battlefield from and on both sides thereof, from the Suippe to the Verdun battlefield.

The attacking French Army is under the orders of General Gouraud. General Pétain is in supreme command.

Brief reports hitherto received warrant full confidence in the result. The German High Command copied General Gouraud's tactics of July 15 by quietly withdrawing troops from the advanced zone, when he realised an attack was imminent, leaving only a few posts under non-coms. to put up a semblance of resistance.

Shortly before dawn, the roar of guns rose to a hurricane in preparation for the assault which was launched at daylight. The advanced zone, where the enemy was not resisting strongly, was quickly penetrated on almost the whole front. In the first hours of the battle, some most important batteries of a fortress which the Germans had dug had fallen. By ten o'clock, Servon, on the edge of Argonne, which the Germans had held for four years, had been taken and the troops pushed out from Meuse and Meuseges, capturing several points of importance.

The French Account.

London, September 27.
A French communique states:—Yesterday morning the Franco-American Armies, closely co-operating, attacked on both sides of Argonne. The operations are developing under satisfactory conditions.

The advance of the French troops west of Argonne has attained a maximum depth of six kilometres. The battle continues.

During the 25th inst., five enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Night bombers dropped over twenty-one tons of bombs in the region of Laon, particularly on rail stations at Mont Cornet, Marle and Lez. Numerous fires and explosions upon the targets were observed.

Over 5,000 Prisoners.

London, September 27.
An American communique states:—The First Army attacked this morning north-west of Verdun on a twenty mile front and penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of seven miles. Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops, under Major General Liggett, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauquois and Cheppy after a stubborn resistance. Other troops crossed Forges brook and captured Bois de Forges and the towns of Malancourt, Bethicourt, Mont Faucon, Cuivy, Nantillois, Septsarges, Dannevoix, Gerocourt and Drilancourt.

The prisoners taken so far are reported to number over 5,000.

Successful British Operations.

London, September 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in raiding patrol encounters at different points. During the past few days, the First and Sixth Divisions of the Ninth Corps, under Lieut. General Brithwaite, have captured, in hard fighting, at small cost, intricate system of trenches and strong points in woods and villages, north-west of St. Quentin, taking prisoner 1,500. Many strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with great gallantry and determination.

THE INVASION OF BULGARIA.

A State of Siege Proclaimed.

London, September 27.
A telegram from Zurich says a state of siege has been proclaimed at Sofia and the inhabitants are forbidden to be in the streets after dark.

The Bulgarian newspapers are feverishly appealing to the people and the Army to remain calm and not to lose confidence at this moment of supreme danger.

Peace demonstrations and popular excitement are rampant. Well-informed circles in Sofia anticipate a Government crisis.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MACHONIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

Bulgarian Army Broken in Two.

London, September 26.
The Serbians have captured Vele and the Anglo-Greeks reached the western slope of Balashits mountains, which constitute the main defence of Bulgaria from the south. The main lateral lines to Monastir, Prilep and Vele are now entirely in the hands of the Allies and the Bulgarian Army is completely broken in two. These forces will doubtless endeavour to reunite at Uskub, but Allied cavalry is only fifteen miles from Uskub and it is most doubtful if any will slip through.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

An Important Serbian Success.

London, Sept. 25.
Wednesday evening's Serbian communique says: The Serbians on 24th Sept. achieved a most important success on the left bank of the Vardar. We reached Krivolak and the outskirts of Ishtip in this region. We captured a Colonel commanding a Bulgarian regiment, considerable prisoners, four howitzers, three mountain guns and one hundred horse wagons with their teams. Gradsko station, which was defended by Germans, has fallen into our hands with enormous supplies, including mountain guns mostly heavy. Northwards of Prilep we are pursuing the enemy near Izor where he has been completely routed. In his retreat we here captured a great number of wagons with material. An enemy battery which attempted to come into action was attacked by our machine-guns and the men were killed and the guns taken. A complete German machine-gun section which was also captured complained that they were abandoned intentionally by the Germans who were continually compelling the Bulgarians to return to the fighting line. At Troyali the enemy set on fire their depots and the flames spread to a hospital where over one hundred Bulgarian wounded perished. It is confirmed that the Bulgarians continue to commit atrocities on our captured soldiers.

Bulgarian Army's Plight.

London, Sept. 26.
Reuter learns that the latest reliable news from the Balkans is that the Bulgarian Army is in a most dangerous fix and probably will be decisively defeated if the Allies reach its vital centre of communications at Uskub. The strength of the Bulgarians is under three hundred battalions. The occupation by the Allies of Gradsko and Prilep has already resulted in the separation of a large proportion of the Bulgarian army westward of Prilep from the remainder of the enemy's forces in the Vardar valley. The only line of retreat open to the former is the long round-about road from Prilep via Kirchevo and Gostivar to Uskub. To extricate a large force by this one road would be a most difficult task, especially as they are closely pursued by the Allied cavalry. The remainder of the Bulgarians are also seriously endangered by the Allied advance towards Vele, Ishtip and Strumnitza, the capture of which would sever all direct lateral lines of communication. The Allies have partially attained this objective by the capture of Ishtip.

The Advance into Bulgaria.

London, Sept. 26.
A British official message from Salonika says: Our cavalry and infantry continue to advance into Bulgaria. Anglo-Greeks are advancing up the steep Belachista range. Greeks are approaching the crest of the mountains northward of Lake Doiran. Our troops in the centre have reached Dzumabashi.

Allied Prisoners Released.

London, Sept. 26.
A French eastern communique says: The operations on the 24th and 25th were particularly successful. The formidable Belachista mountains have been captured and the British army has crossed the Bulgarian frontier at Kostur, marching on Strumnitza. The heights at Graditza and Prana have been reached by the Franco-Greeks. The Serbians having captured and advanced beyond Ishtip are now approaching Vele. The enemy has been forced to evacuate his positions north-west of Monastir. The Allies are threatening them towards the north and throwing them back on Albania. Some of the Allied prisoners have been released and numerous more guns and prisoners captured, also considerable booty. Up to the present, over a total of ten thousand prisoners and two hundred guns have been counted.

A Havas message says: There are great results from the break through in the Balkans. The French have captured Prilep, the Bulgarian base in Macedonia, with immense booty. The First Bulgarian Army has been pressed towards Albania. The British on the right have advanced 10 miles on the road to Strumnitza. The Serbians continue their marvellous progress, having crossed the Vardar, and taken 12,000 prisoners and 140 guns.

THE CZECHS IN SIBERIA.

London Sept. 25.
Reuter learns that General Poole, commanding the Allies, has made considerable progress up the Dvina river on both sides of which he has cleared a distance of fifty miles as far south as Beronitskaya. The position of the Czechs on the Volga front remains serious. Considerable Bolshevik forces, trained and mostly led by Germans, are operating northward of Ufa in the direction of Krasninsky which is held by Czechs. The Bolsheviks in this region are constantly being reinforced by Germans. The new Bolshevik army is eventually to number fifty-one divisions totalling half a million, the majority of whom however are worthless.

GERMANY'S OFFER TO SPAIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
A fuller report of von Hintze's speech shows that compensation to Spain is only for ships sunk outside the barred zone.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Franco-American Offensive Begins.

London Sept. 26.
A French communique says: A Franco-American offensive in Champagne has begun.
A French communique says: Between the Ailette and the Aisne the enemy renewed his attacks yesterday evening in the regions of Allemant and Moulin-de-Laffaux. He succeeded in penetrating our lines at the latter point, but our energetic counter-attack re-established the situation. Farther south we extended our gains east of Sancy and took prisoners. At five this morning we attacked in Champagne in co-operation with the American army which is operating farther east.

Attack on Forty-Mile Front.

Later.
Reuter learns that the Franco-American offensive was on a forty mile front between the rivers Sappe and Meuse. The attacking forces have progressed for a depth of some miles and the enemy voluntarily abandoned their forward positions, so, consequently, there was little artillery or infantry resistance.

British and French troops have made an important advance drawing their lines nearer to St. Quentin and overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Germans, who have been preparing for a short time to desert Saint Quentin. New attacks are being made on the Siegfried Line, south of Cambrai.

REICHSTAG SPEECHES.

Copenhagen, Sept. 26.
Speaking in the main committee of the Reichstag Herr Scheidemann, while declaring that the German people will defend themselves to the last in the war theatre, voiced the demand for popular reforms and denounced the Breslitzovsk treaty as an obstacle to peace.

In the main committee of the Reichstag Count Hertling admitted the validity of the complaints as regards unlawful restrictions against the right of association and meetings, also the abuses of the censorship, and promised their removal before the meeting of the Reichstag in November.

GERMANS ALARMED AT ALLIED SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 26.
The German censorship is permitting the press to freely discuss the gravity of the situation in Palestine and Macedonia. The newspapers express great alarm at the sensational turn of events. The "Norddeutsche" points out that the seriousness of the position in Palestine is enhanced by the Arabs in the Turkish rear who are making common cause with the British. It pays a tribute to General Allenby's "admirable strategy." The "Frankfurter" consoles its readers with the assurance that the Siegfried line ought to prevent any such break through on the West Front, but adds the somewhat significant qualification "if the trenches are occupied and the batteries manned by men who are convinced of the necessity of holding out."

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL RAIDS.

London, Sept. 26.
The Air Ministry reports: Our squadrons on the 25th attacked the aerodrome at Buhl with good results. Bursts were observed on or near the hangars. All returned. A squadron attacked Kaiserslautern and bursts were observed near the station and munition factories. Large numbers of aircraft attacked our machines on the homeward journey. In protracted fighting two enemy machines were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

Aeroplanes on Wednesday attacked factories at Frankfurt with good results. Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered and very heavy fighting ensued. We shot down five hostiles uncontrollable; four of ours have not returned.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO DIVIDE THE ALLIES.

London, Sept. 26.
A Havas message says: The Germans are making an attempt to split the Allies and a great effort to arouse jealousy between the United States and Great Britain. German airmen are dropping leaflets containing reference to the complete triumph of the United States over British overseas shipping. They appeal to the British to make peace because only the Americans are having an interest in continuing the war and they are making elaborate propaganda for influencing Entente public opinion.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

London, Sept. 26.
A Palestine communique says: Our cavalry have occupied Tiberias, Semakh and Esamra on the shores of Lake Tiberias despite a determined resistance. Eastward of the Jordan our cavalry have occupied Amman and are pursuing the Turks along the Hedjaz Railway. Our casualties since the 15th inst. are below one-tenth of the number of prisoners taken.

The south and western shores of Lake Tiberias are generally in our hands. The Turkish garrisons resisted stiffly but were overcome. Our cavalry have occupied Amman and are now driving the enemy up the Hedjaz railway into the arms of the Arabs at Deraa. Some of the enemy may escape to Damascus. Others are going southwards to the Dead Sea with the object of extirpating the Garrison, which the Arabs are hard pressing.

A Havas message says: French military political authorities anticipate that the Palestine victory will have far reaching influence on the course of the war. Among the heroes mentioned by General Allenby are the French Colonel Piepape and Colonel Lawrence, who formed cavalry of Bedouins and Druses and cut the railway at Deraa. British cavalry seized the famous crusading city of Acre and the excellent port of Haifa. The number of prisoners exceeds 35,000 picked troops. The German General Liman Sanders has been completely defeated and a blow given to the reputation of the German Staff.

(Continued on page 4)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]
Sir,—With full appreciation of the interest you take in this matter, may I suggest that a Public Meeting should be held at the earliest possible date, for the purpose of giving full ventilation to the various aspects of this problem, as well as to convey, in the form of a resolution, the wishes and needs of the numerous victims and sympathisers to the proper Authorities?

May I further suggest that we should all be most pleased and honoured to see Mr. Bird and Mr. Lowe, both of whom in their Election addresses dealt with the housing problem, take an active part in calling such a Public Meeting and thus make it a success?

With best thanks for publication of the above, and enclosing my card, I am
Yours etc.
PRACTICAL.
Hongkong, Sept. 28, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D. Orders.

Orders by Mrs. Ralphs state:—Members are reminded of the monthly competition which will take place at the Helena May Institute on Monday, September 30th, at 5 p.m.

Plain triangular bandages will be required.

Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—

L—M ... 5.00 p.m.
N—Y ... 5.15 p.m.
A—D ... 5.30 p.m.
E—K ... 5.45 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

OTHER ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

No. 2 V. A. D.
Tuesday, October 1st.—7 p.m.
First Aid Lecture. 8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, October 3rd.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 V. A. D.

Monday, September 30th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, October 1st.—6 p.m. Band Practice.

Wednesday, October 2nd.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

Thursday, October 3rd.—8 p.m. Band Practice.

Friday, October 4th.—7 p.m. First Aid Lecture.

Saturday, October 5th.—5 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 4 V. A. D.

Monday, September 30th.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, October 3rd.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 5 V. A. D.

Friday, October 4th.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Victoria Nursing Division.

Friday, October 4th.—3.30 p.m. Nursing Practice.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 a.m.

Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 30.

Kowloon Cricket Club.—Annual General Meeting.—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 1.

China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting.—11.30 a.m.

Hongkong Jockey Club.—Half Yearly Meeting.—12.30 p.m.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Cement Boats.
What is claimed by the Louis
L. Brown Co. to be a record in
cement boat building, says the
New York Evening Post, has been
made at the Company's yards at
Verplanck Point, near Peekskill.
Six weeks after starting construc-
tion on the forms for the cement
work the company has well under
way several 700 ton oil and coal
barges for the Navy Department,
and will launch them shortly, it
is said. The Company launched
its first cement boat at this plant
about four months ago, and is
now engaged in "pouring" a
number of large barges for the
Government.Lord Grey's Pamphlet.
Captain Frederick Guest, chair-
man of the National War Aims
Committee, writes to the Daily
Chronicle that the committee has
not spent "hundreds of thousands
of pounds in circulating propa-
ganda matter." The expendi-
ture on printing, he says, "for
the half-year ending March 31
was under \$50,000." We do not
know whether Captain Guest in-
cludes paper supplied by the
Stationery Office in his printing
bill. War Aims expenditure is
not confined to printing. There
is a considerable organization,
with a large staff, an army of paid
speakers, and the exhibition of
cinema pictures on a large scale.
The main point of our comment
did not refer to the amount of
money spent, but to the kind of
propaganda matter upon which it
was spent, and to the fact that the
committee had "boycotted" Lord
Grey's pamphlet while circulat-
ing vast masses of material of
little value from the point of view
of educational propaganda.Mme. Foch Sure of Victory.
In her first message to America
and the American people, receiv-
ed recently in the form of a cable
dispatch, Madame Foch, wife of
the Allied Generalissimo, expressed
her conviction that, with
America's aid, the Allies will win
a speedy victory. The message
was transmitted through John
M. Moffat, executive chairman of the
French Heroes-Lafayette Memorial
Fund. Madame Foch wrote:
"What a debt of gratitude binds
us to the noble American nation,
which has for such a long time
brought its aid to the relief of our
victims of war and which now
gives us the best of its blood and
pours it out on the battlefields in
the fight against the common
enemy. Such magnificent soli-
darity can only shortly be
rewarded by victory." Madame
Foch appeals for continued and
increased assistance from America
for French widows and children,
and others made destitute through
the present forced retreat of the
German hordes, and particularly
to provide the funds to remove
from Paris into the country the
little children who are in constant
danger from the enemy's bom-
bardment by long-range guns, of
the French capital.The American "Army."
The first American "field
army" of which the organization
has been announced is not an
"army" in the specific sense given
to the word either by Germans or
Allies. This arises from the
unusual strength of the American
division as compared with other
armies. As against the 12,000
men of a German division, or the
somewhat larger number in a
French or British division, the
American division is more than
27,000 men strong. The com-
position of the various army corps
announced some time ago shows
six divisions to a corps or about
160,000 men. This is five times
the size of the French or British
army corps. If now the first
field army is to comprise five
corps it would mean a force of
800,000 men, as compared with
the average "army" on the west-
ern front of two or three corps
of two or three divisions each, or
from 60,000 to 140,000 men. In
fact, the U.S. first "field army"
would be numerically two or three
times as strong as the "army
groups" of Foch or Ludendorff.
The U.S. first "field army" really
means that of the 1,400,000 men
shipped across, more than half are
ready for battle service, and are
in a position to take up longer
stretching of front than those
hitherto composed. But it is not
likely that for some time will the
American forces take charge of a
long and continuous front like
that held by the British or the
French.

GENERAL NEWS.

Painted Before Tribunal.
After having spoken about half a dozen words at Shoreditch Tribunal an applicant faints and had to be carried out of the room. The same thing happened when he was last before the tribunal, and the town clerk said that that week he had had four fits. On the ground that it would be waste of public money to send the man into the Army, and that it would be costly to order him to be regraded, he was given 12 months' exemption.

Manx Bread Strike.
A general strike began at Douglas recently owing to the withdrawal of the bread subsidy. Nearly all business was suspended, and the trams and trains stopped. Demonstrations compelled the shops which remained open to close. Captain Moughin, a member of the House of Keys, who was at his coal office, was mobbed, and he and his daughter were rescued with difficulty. The Liverpool steamer did not leave, and the port is idle.

Lauder's Way With Pacifists.
Mr. Harry Lauder, in acknowledging a welcome home by the London Robert Burns Club recently said that in his American tour, he had travelled 38,000 miles, visited 98 cities and addressed over two million people. He had collected £28,000 for the Harry Lauder Fund for Scottish soldiers. He understood that pacifists were arranging a procession through London. "If the Government don't stop it," he exclaimed, "let us do it. These people ought to be run into the Thames. To cut their throats would be too quick for them. We are fighting a desperate war and desperate measures must be taken against this sort of thing."

Half a Million Workers Combine.
With a membership of more than half a million organized workers, engaged in between 70 and 80 industries, the Workers' Union, the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, and the Municipal Employees' Association have decided to amalgamate their forces. The three societies have taken a favourable vote on the scheme, and recently a meeting of the representatives of the unions named was held at the St. Pancras Hotel. Mr. Charles Duncan, M.P., Mr. J. N. Bell, M.P., and Mr. E. Pevsner have been appointed joint secretaries. A report will be drafted on the best means of amplifying a scheme which has already been agreed on in outline.

An American Patriot.
Dr. A. L. Boyce, originator of "Boyce's Tigers," has just sent a letter to the chairman of several local draft boards, saying the New York Evening Post, offering the use of his drill grounds and his rifles without charge to any local board that finds it convenient to use them. In the course of the letter he says: "Gen. Crowder has asked the boards to give their men the opportunity to drill before going to camp, and several of the boards have ordered their men to attend Dr. Boyce's classes. These classes remain under the jurisdiction of the military committee of the local board, and a representative of the board checks the attendance of their men. Dr. Boyce merely furnishes the use of the drill grounds and rifles, and, if desired, drill masters."

Supplies 4361 Hospitals.
The hospital supply service of the American Red Cross in France, is providing for 4,361 hospitals, situated in 1,509 cities, according to an announcement made by the Red Cross recently. To these hospitals is sent whatever is needed—surgical instruments or appliances, equipment, drugs, bedding, clothing, and even games of cards and dominoes. More than 12,614,000 articles have been packed and shipped from the distribution station in Paris since January, 1915. There are 166 employees at the distributing headquarters in the Rue Troyon. The second floor of the building is devoted to the storing of merchandise. There are stacks of clothing, socks, gloves, slippers, and shirts, and shelves filled with gauze, absorbent cotton, elastic bandages, and surgical dressings of all kinds. Drugs, clinical thermometers, and sundry glass appliances also are stored on this floor. Two others floors above are reserved for the storage of goods.

NOTICES.



"Breezy music" to help you keep cool

"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool." With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

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If you say the word, we will send a Victrola to your house today on such easy terms that you will never miss the money.

New and improved models

Prices \$44. to \$363.

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

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TELEPHONE 2667.

ARE YOU INSURED?
Are You Sufficiently Insured?
Higher Cost of Living requires Higher Insurance.
Let us give you particulars:

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F. M. WELLER, Manager, Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1118.

Death at the Wheel.
How a taxi-cab driver fell dead at his wheel, and a passenger averted further serious consequences, was told at an inquest recently. Mr. T. Prince, an accountant, related that he was being driven to the Strand, and when passing Waterloo Station he felt the cab swerve, and, looking up, found that the driver had collapsed and had fallen on his wheel. The cab continued on its way towards Westminster Bridge, when Mr. Prince cried along the footboard: "The driver had fallen into the roadway, and the cab struck the kerb. By promptly releasing the clutch and applying the brakes, Mr. Prince was just in time to prevent the vehicle running into a tramcar. From the moment the driver collapsed till the brakes were applied the engine continued to run. The coroner said it was surprising that the cab went on under its own power after the driver had taken his foot off the accelerator, and the danger must be ever present in the mind of the public."

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—At Kowloon, 2 LARGE ROOMS with bath-rooms, verandah and separate kitchen. Apply:—Box 763, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—At 3, FAIRVIEW, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Superior flat with all conveniences, suitable for married couple. Apply above address.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON. KOWLOON Marine Lot No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameson, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SHIPPING CLERK state fully experience, reference and salary wanted. Apply to Box 1434 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—LESSONS in the French Language. Apply Box 1433 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PROPAGANDA BY CINE-MATOGRAH.—Wide-awake importers anxious to increase their trade with the interior are requested to communicate with Box 1432 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PRIVATE TUITION. Hongkong University Matriculation. Senior and Junior. Oxford Prelim. 46 Successes out of 48 entries (4 honours—26 Distinctions) 10 years' practical experience.—A. V. MILLINGTON, M.A., 4, Bowen Road. Tel. No. 2597.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE SEEKS POSITION: adapted as Assistant, Correspondent, Insurance, Shipping, Imports and Exports. Smart marketing Salesman. Speaks English well. Reply:—"YUE CHEONG," 382, Shanghai Street, Kowloon.

WANTED.—SOMEWHERE TO LIVE by married Britisher, who, in common with many others, is forced to leave present residence owing to purchase by Japanese. He would like a FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE, suitable for sharing, or a FLAT, convenient of access, rent to be moderate. Though realising the improbability of his wants being satisfied owing to the systematic manner, in which Europeans are being "edged out" of respectable localities, he would appreciate any replies sent to Box 1431 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

THE BROWNLOW FILTER

British throughout for nearly 90 years—is a National Necessity everywhere. A copious, clear, germfree supply always obtainable, with the water as sparkling as when drawn from the spring.

Sole Agents: **MUSTARD & CO.,**
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AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.

McWhirter.—"You'll never screw that man."
McPherson.—"Maybe not, but I'll screw that five dollar War Bond ticket out of you by the time the game's finished."
McWhirter.—"Of course, but I'd remind you that if the looser pays the ticket he has a half-share if it wins a prize."
McPherson (after missing badly).—"Oh, aye, of course, of course. Man, it would be great if we won the twenty-five thousand."
McWhirter (with feeling).—"Aye man."

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on sale at Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S TROPICAL WEIGHT

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CONGOLEUM
FLOOR COVERING AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof. Sanitary. Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear priced linoleum under equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to:
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FRESHLY CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF RENNET

FOR THE INSTANT PREPARATION OF DELICIOUS JUNKET

IN BOTTLES CONTAINING SUFFICIENT TO MAKE 32 PINTS.
60 Cents Each.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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BRITISH MADE FILTERS AND HOT WATER BOTTLES.

FILTERS: GLASS. \$6.50 & \$7.50
EARTHENWARE \$10.00 \$3.50 & \$7.50
WATER BOTTLES. Two, Three, Four & 5 x Pints.
\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

THE PHARMACY
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

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INSURE your MOTOR CAR or CYCLE against Accident under the COMPREHENSIVE POLICY of the MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

For Terms and particulars apply to the
UNION TRADING CO.,
Queen's Building, General Agents.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Meeting 24th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.



A CALENDAR OF CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

Illustrated by six Photogravures and
containing twelve Quotations from the

"SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS"

with six verses on river
and lake written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting.

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications, addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—
\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per matter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe,
Santon, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SILVER WEDDING.

FORSYTH-MAIR.—At Lennox Temperance Hotel, Dumbarton,
on the 29th September, 1893, by the Rev. George Alpine, B. D.
William Forsyth, Marine Engineer, to Mary, third daughter of the
late Andrew Mair, Master Builder, Dumbarton.

DEATH.

BANKER.—At No. 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, on Friday,
27th September, Winifred Ethel, aged 23, wife of George Banker,
Hongkong and Wuchow. Shanghai papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Hitherto, our enemies have always had a certain amount of
success which in a measure counter-balanced our victories, but now
that is entirely changed. For a considerable time the forces of the
Allies have been taking the offensive in all the theatres of war.
Reviewing the situation to-day, we find, that, with the exception of
a half-hearted and wholly unsuccessful German counter attack
against the British in France, the enemy is totally on the defensive
on all the fronts. We consider that the situation has never seemed
more cheerful for the Allies, and our optimism has never been greater.
Let us try and understand fully how the Allies stand. In France,
during the last seven weeks, the Boche has had no rest. We have
steadily driven him back in a series of impetuous drives and brilliant
victories, till he has been forced to give up ground of great military
value, and is now defending, in a life and death struggle, the so-
called inviolable Hindenburg Line. If it falls, and in the face of
recent events this probability is not unlikely, his last hold on France
is lost, and he will be forced to fight in his own country.

In the East, there is even more reason for a cheerful outlook.
The Bulgarian front is complete over a front of 90 miles. From Mon-
astir to Lake Doiran, their defensive line is completely shattered,
the enemy is in full retreat, and there is every sign of his complete
demoralisation. We need not enlarge upon the terrible Turkish
debacle: the official reports are enough in themselves. How is the
enemy to explain away these facts? It is no wonder that we find the
Frankfurter Zeitung urging the Central Powers to tackle the
problem of defence, as "the enemy has caused us serious military
damage." The problem of defence—that is the phrase which we
wish to impress upon our readers. For years before the war
Germany had studied the question of offence and she has proved by
this war how thoroughly versed in this kind of warfare are her
leaders, but it is a different matter now, when she is forced to con-
sider how best to defend herself.

It is very seldom that we get such plain talking as this in
Germany; another instance is found in the speech of Count Hertling
at the opening of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, in which
he says:—"You are aware that deep discontent prevails throughout
wide circles of the population, due to the terrible war pressure and
the consequent suffering and deprivations, but if discontent arises
from the military situation it far exceeds justifiable limits." He
reiterated that it was a war of defence for Germany, in the same
breath, boasting that Hindenburg and Ludendorff, as previously,
would be equal to the situation. The position in Germany is, with-
out doubt, critical; but it must be doubly so in Austria, Bulgaria
and Turkey. Austria is a failure from every point of view; Bulgaria
and Turkey have received blows from which they cannot possibly
recover. We have always been confident of the result of this war,
but never more than at present, when we see the Allies victorious
on every front. Let us go forward with even greater confidence
to the future.

Grasping Ricksha Coolies.

In view of the fact that greedy
ricksha coolies at Kowloon are
being summoned before the
Magistrates in increasing num-
bers, it strikes us that per-
haps the time is ripe when those
who offend by demanding more
than they are legally entitled to
should be punished more heavily
than seems to be permitted by the
law at present. On Thursday a
coolie was summoned by a Euro-
pean lady for demanding more
than the legal fare, but only the
usual \$10 fine was inflicted. Now,
one can easily see the point of
the Magistrate, when inflicting
this penalty, that \$10 is a large
sum to a ricksha coolie, but the
fact is that, notwithstanding
quite a number of coolies have
been before the Court recently,
charged with similar offences, the
fine of \$10 in which they have
been mulcted has not acted in
any way as a deterrent to other
grasping coolies. The inference
to be drawn from this is that the
coolies in Kowloon have decided
to take a stand by consistently
demanding more than the legal
fare and that they find it still
pays them to keep up this offence
in spite of the \$10 fines. Only
one solution to the problem pre-
sents itself, and that is the
Magistrates when dealing with
cases of this description should
be empowered to increase the fine.

Kowloon ricksha coolies have
of late had plenty of warnings that
they cannot go on like this, and if
they persist in it, then they must
be shown that the law cannot be
flouted. They have been allowed
far too much rein and the time
has now arrived when they must
be pulled up with a jerk. If \$10
fines will not teach them to
behave properly, then perhaps
fines of \$25 will. Should this
last resort fail, then perhaps go
without the option of a fine will
have the desired effect.

Liberal Policies.

There are very many most ad-
mirable planks in the British
Liberal Party's "platform" which
we printed in our issue of Thurs-
day. With several of the items
of policy laid down, many non-
Liberals will fully agree, especial-
ly such items as guarantees for
the welfare of demobilized
soldiers, restoration in full to the
people of their suspended liber-
ties, the betterment of industrial
and social conditions and the
establishment of a satisfactory
system of national education. But
there is one item in the list which
gives the impression that the
lessons of the war have not yet
been fully learned. We refer to
the suggested continuance of so-
called Free Trade, "with the
safeguarding of home production,
the profits from which should go
to the State and not to indi-
viduals." We should have
thought that by this time of day
the tariff controversy would have
been forgotten, and, incidentally,
we should like to know how home
production is to be guaranteed if
foreign products are, as hereto-
fore, to be allowed to flood the
markets and undersell the British
manufacturer. There is some-
thing a trifle nebulous, too, about
the suggestion that the profits
from home production should go
to the State. This smacks rather
of Socialism, and we imagine the
country will want to know a little
more about the precise nature of
the proposal before saying "Yes"
to it.

Dr. Sun Again.

The notorious Sun Yat-sen,
though he has disappeared from
the scenes of his unsuccessful
attempt to gather power into his
own hands, is apparently still
keeping up some sort of connection
with the powers that be in Canton.
He is said to have assumed office
as one of the seven Administrative
Directors in the Military Govern-
ments through the medium of a
substitute who has arrived in the
South and been given full
powers to act for the absent
doctor. This looks quite nice
on the face of things, but if
Sun Yat-sen is really keen
on sharing in the direction of the
Military Government why does he
not come South himself? Is he
also suffering from a sore foot—a
complaint which is marvellously
common amongst disappointed
Chinese politicians? A sore and
heavy heart is probably more like
it, for the plain facts are that he
found rather a dead set against
him after he had been a while in
Canton.

DAY BY DAY.

THE INTEREST ON BORROWED
TROUBLE IS ALWAYS HIGH.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was \$a.
7.16/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anni-
versary of the proclamation by
M. Venizelos of a Provisional
Ministry in Greece.

Land Sale.

Kowloon Island Lot No. 1364
is to be sold at the P. W. D.
Offices on October 14. The lot
comprises an area of 2,520 square
feet and the upset price is
\$10,080.

A Lady Sanitary Inspector.
His Excellency the Officer
Administering the Government
has appointed Mrs. Jane Girald
Pearson temporarily to be a
Sanitary Inspector, with effect
from the 1st October.

Chairman of Tribunal.

His Excellency the Officer
Administering the Government
has appointed His Honour Sir
William Bess Davies to be Chair-
man of the General Military
Service Tribunal, during the
absence from the Colony of the
Honourable Mr. Ernest Hamilton
Sharp, K.C., O.B.E.

Motor Vessels for Fiji.

Tenders are being invited for
the construction and delivery in
Hongkong and/or Suva, Fiji, of
two motor vessels for the Fijian
Government. Specifications and
rough draft plans showing gener-
al arrangements, &c., of vessels
may be seen at the Hongkong
Harbour Office.

For Wounded Sikhs.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh
Temple, Hongkong, asks us to
inform the generous subscribers
to the Sikh Wounded Soldiers'
Fund that the amount collected—
£682 50, equivalent to Rs.
1,601/14/2—has been remitted to
the Hon. Sirdar Bahadur Sunder
Singh, Secretary of the Chief
Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar, who is
also the Secretary of the Sikh
Wounded Soldiers' Committee.
Any further subscription will be
gratefully received.

Possession of Brass Articles.
A Chinese was charged at the
Police Court this morning, before
Mr. J. R. Wood, with having
several brass materials in his pos-
session. Inspector P. O'Sullivan
prosecuted. A Chinese constable
said he was on duty when he saw
the defendant carrying the arti-
cles. He challenged the defendant's
right to the possession of the
articles. The defendant said he
bought the articles from a marine
hawker. He (defendant) could
not find the hawker. Defendant
pleaded not guilty. A previous
conviction was recorded against
him, and His Worship fined him
\$25, one month's hard labour.

GAMBLERS CAUGHT.

Two Chinese were charged at
the Police Court this morning,
before Mr. J. R. Wood, with
keeping a common gaming house,
by managing a fasten game.
Inspector P. O'Sullivan pro-
secuted.

Sergeant Fallon said that at about
1.15 p.m. yesterday he went to
the Sai Kung Wharf. He had a
warrant which he handed to a
Chinese detective, who went there
three minutes before he did.
When he went to the wharf about
30 or 40 men scattered. He met
the first defendant a few yards
away from the gamblers' place
with about \$22.51 in his pockets.
He was running away and holding
his pockets. Witness took the
first defendant to the place where
the gambling was in progress and
he saw the second defendant in the
Chinese detective's custody.
There was a mat partition, so as
to prevent the Police from seeing
them from the streets. On the
mat he found \$8.10.

Two other Chinese detectives
who formed the raiding party
gave corroborative evidence.

Defendants pleaded not guilty
to keeping a common gaming
house on the wharf but admitted
that they were playing fan-tan.
The first defendant said he had
won \$22.51.

His Worship said he was satis-
fied that defendants did take part
in the game. He ordered the
\$8.10 found on the mat to be
confiscated and fined them \$10
each, with one month's hard labour.

HONGKONG TYPHOON SIGNALS.

Instructions to Craft in Harbour.

Should the local typhoon
signals be hoisted either by day
or night all vessels may raise
steam or make other preparations
for shifting berth.

Steamers are recommended to
shift to Kowloon Bay as soon as
possible.

On the approach of a typhoon,
vessels who have cleared for sea
and do not wish to return to
Harbour when the weather mod-
erates may take shelter in Junk
Bay under the direction of the
Chief Examination Officer East.

River steamers lying at their
wharves may proceed to Ohsang
Sha Wan East of Stonecutters
Island. If the Examination Ves-
sels are withdrawn on account of
bad weather, river steamers arriv-
ing at the Western entrance and
wishing to enter the port shall
hoist the international signal
P. D. "permission is urgently
requested to enter harbour".

This signal will be acknowledged
by the Examination Battery at
Stonecutters hoisting the inter-
national answer-rod. Upon the
Examination Battery at
Stonecutters hoisting inter-
national signal T. X. A. "Proceed
into harbour", the incoming
vessel shall proceed West of
Stonecutters and shall anchor
North of that island to the East-
ward of a line joining the West
point of Stonecutters and the
Torpedo Pier at Lai Chi Kok.

While anchored in the above
mentioned position no such vessel
shall hold any communication
whatsoever with the shore or with
any other vessel. Upon the
weather moderating every such
vessel which is so anchored shall
proceed West of Stonecutters to
the Examination Anchorage, and
shall remain there until it has
been examined and passed in
Port in the usual manner.

All steam launches to proceed
to Chin Wan or Mong Kok Tani
Shelter. Steam launches wishing
to go to Tin Wan may obtain
irrigation permission from the Senior
Naval Officer proceed there North
of Stonecutters Island, and East
of Chung Hae through Rambler
Channel (O. X. O. informing
B. C. S. C.) but on returning to
Harbour they are to pass West of
Chung Hae and conform to the
Traffic Regulations.

All native craft are to proceed
to either Mong Kok Tani or Cause-
way Bay Shelter.

When the signals are lowered all
vessels may return to their respec-
tive berths by day.

This cancels Government Noti-
fication No. 290 of 5th August,
1914.

This cancels Government Noti-
fication No. 314 of 9th July, 1915.

This cancels Government Noti-
fication No. 522 of 1st December,
1918.

This cancels Government Noti-
fication No. 544 of 15th December,
1916.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the
standard time at which Official
Night ends and begins during
the month of October, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Oct. 1st.	8.3 a.m.	6.23 p.m.
" 2nd.	8.3	6.22 "
" 3rd.	8.3	6.21 "
" 4th.	8.3	6.20 "
" 5th.	8.3	6.19 "
" 6th.	8.4	6.18 "
" 7th.	8.5	6.17 "
" 8th.	8.6	6.16 "
" 9th.	8.6	6.15 "
" 10th.	8.6	6.14 "
" 11th.	8.6	6.13 "
" 12th.	8.7	6.12 "
" 13th.	8.7	6.11 "
" 14th.	8.7	6.10 "
" 15th.	8.8	6.10 "
" 16th.	8.9	6.9 "
" 17th.	8.9	6.9 "
" 18th.	8.9	6.8 "
" 19th.	8.9	6.7 "
" 20th.	8.9	6.7 "
" 21st.	8.10	6.6 "
" 22nd.	8.11	6.5 "
" 23rd.	8.11	6.3 "
" 24th.	8.11	6.2 "
" 25th.	8.12	6.2 "
" 26th.	8.12	6.1 "
" 27th.	8.12	6.1 "
" 28th.	8.13	6.1 "
" 29th.	8.14	6.0 "
" 30th.	8.14	5.59 "
" 1st.	8.15	5.59 "

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong
Telegraph" files for the week
ending October 2, 1893.)

The Dollar.

September 28.—The rate of the
dollar on demand to-day is 9/8 1/2.

Pity the Editor!

September 29—"Observer" is
a joker who sends as a sneering
reference to something of other,
through the Post Office, unpaid;
and we, thinking it might be an
overdue subscription or a C. M.
G.-ship, readily stamped up four
cents—we have now only one left
for luck. Mr. "Observer" is a type
of Hongkong life. Lately we have
noticed, as the tolls of retribution
close around one evil-doer after
another, everybody beginning to
regard him as the "defender of the
oppressed" and so on, and every-
body wants to be defended by us,
or avenged, or vindicated, or
goodness knows what. But lots
of these unavailing beggars who
approach us in their own in-
terests have omitted to prepay—
not merely in the matter of postage
stamps, but in the principle of
mutual support and fair give-and-
take as between men and men.
If one thief robs another, it is no
use appealing to us for help—
especially if the aggrieved thief
has previously robbed us. We
could name one or two such
cases of recent occurrence.

Candid Comment.

September 30.—The following
appears regarding the Observatory
Commission of Enquiry:—"That
this Commission will be held and
that Professor Deberck shall ap-
pear in the position of a witness
and not as President of the talk
of the town to-day would indicate as
an unmistakable fact; but un-
fortunately we have had such a
lengthened and somewhat bitter
experience of the subject rotten-
ness and untrustworthiness of
public opinion in Hongkong that
we are rather inclined to go any
odds that the whole affair, at
least so far as the Kowloon
Commission is concerned, will
die a natural death within
the next few days. The action
of the Government in this matter,
however, in quite another story,
as is also the reputed conduct of
Professor Deberck. Governor
Robinson posed as a prophet
when he blossomed out here and
the result has been disappointing
it not expensive—to those who
believed in him, but generally
speaking a false prophet at
Government House is not nearly
so expensive a luxury as one in
the Observatory. One is bad
enough, but two are more than
Hongkong can comfortably swal-
low.

Hongkong Rifle Association.
October 2.—On Saturday after-
noon the caps and spoons
presented by Mr. Szeoon were
competed for by eleven members
of the Association; the ranges
being 200 and 300 yards. Captain
Palmer, of the O.S.D., won the
cup, for the first time, with 58
points, while Sergeants Duncan
and McLeenan pulled off the
spoons.

The Hongkong Treasury issues
the following financial statement
for the month of June, 1918:—

Balance of Assets
and Liabilities
on 31st May,
1918 ... 3,279,330.99

Revenue from 1st
to 30th June,
1918 ... 1,294,933.49

Expenditure from
1st to 30th June,
1918 ... 1,653,253.35

Balance, \$5,921,011.18

* Exclusive of Crown Agents'
accounts for January.

Dr. Sun's Delegate.
The Senior Intelligence Bureau
says Dr. Sun Yat-sen has formally
assumed office as one of the seven
Administrative Directors in the
Military Government. Mr. Han
Chien has arrived in Canton and
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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It has been pointed out that if
Mr. Lloyd George will have two
ex-Prime Ministers among his
subordinates. There is no former
instance of this state of things in
modern history, and it is a long
time now since an English Gov-
ernment contained in a second-
ary place even one ex-Prime
Minister. The classical case oc-
curred about the middle of last
century, and is furnished by the
game of see-saw which was played
by Lord John Russell and
Lord Palmerston. In the Gov-
ernment of 1846 Lord John
Russell was Prime Minister and
Lord Palmerston Foreign Secre-
tary, and in the Government of
1859-65 their two positions were
exactly reversed. It was, indeed,
Lord John Russell's very excep-
tional fate to be Prime Minister
from the age of fifty-four till that
of sixty, to be in and out of sub-
ordinate office, first under Lord
Aberdeen and then under Lord
Palmerston, from sixty to seven-
ty-three, and at that age to be
Prime Minister again.

The "Sublime Porte," which
will receive a new ruler, is a mis-
translated French name for the
Bab-i-Hamayan, or Imperial
Gate. The existing structure,
which has become the symbol of
Sultanism for Western Europe, is
mainly a modern restoration. Its
high-sounding title is not just-
ified by the present unimposing
appearance, and his probably
survived from the period when
this was the entrance by which
the Sultans publicly entered or
left the Old Seraglio. On either
side of the gateway are niches in
which the heads of Grand Viziers
and other luckless officials who
had incurred the Sultan's dis-
pleasure were formerly exposed
to public view on silver plates
"bour encourage les autres."

This famous gate has been the
scene of some grim tragedies
within recent memory, and was
the spot where Nazim Pasha was
assassinated.

The gigantic experiments en-
forced on Europe by the war have
provided physiologists (and
pathologists too, more the pity)
with a mass of new material for
estimating the minimum gastro-
nomic needs of man. But though
it will be many years before all
this material can be sifted, and
correct deductions made, Austria's
food officials, it would seem, are
pointing the moral in the direction
most convenient for the Govern-
ment. It is argued that in the
asternity hospitals of Vienna the
introduction of rationing has
coincided with an extraordinary
fall in the frequency of eclampsia
(convulsions) and nephritis
(Bright's disease). At one hospi-
tal, the story runs, in which
maternity patients were classified
according as they lived within or
exceeded the rations, all the
cases of eclampsia were found to
belong to the second class. And,
as a warning to discontented
Austrians, the fate is instanced of
an old lady who, after Vienna had
been rationed, suffered from
nephritis and other alarming
symptoms because she sneaked
double meat and fat supplies and
broiled luxuriously on raw and
cooked eggs! It is, of course, a
fine thing to make a virtue of
necessity; but if the Austrians
will swallow this sort of bluff (on
their rations!) it must be because
there is precious little else left for
them to swallow!

One hesitates to accuse our
Government departments of de-
liberately allowing humour to slip
through their iron-bound formal-
ity, says a Home paper, and the
following incident could only
have been perpetrated uncon-
sciously and with due official
seriousness. One of the older
men eligible for the army under
the new military service regu-
lations, on being passed grade A,
promptly took advantage of the
provision to apply for work of
national importance. He was
directed to the proper authority,
and he asked his desire to be
employed "on the land," men-
tioning his previous experience
in agriculture. In a few days he
received an intimation that his
request had been granted, and
now he has gone to the land.

TOODLES

The Story of a British Boy.

"Toodles" Corri, a worthy son of a famous father, has gone to his last, long rest, and there is hardly a soul throughout the length and breadth of the English-speaking world who will not grieve.

The story of this amazing boy, he was only sixteen years of age, is that of a modern Midshipman Easy. Coming of such pronounced sporting stock it was little wonder that "Toodles" took to games, his charity boxing with his brother Mickey all over the country making the pair one of the most popular "turns" in the realm of boxing.

Now "Toodles" is dead, torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic. His father received the message of his beloved son's death in the National Sporting Club last Monday night. "Gene" took the telegram handed to him, read it quietly through, bowed his head, and without a word to anyone walked out.

"Toodles" Corri was a marvel boy. At the age of thirteen, he was then an exceedingly well-grown lad, he joined the Navy. Inside of three years his ships were torpedoed, twice sunk by mines, and nearly always fighting submarines.

Young Corri went through the experience of being torpedoed in the Mediterranean, where he was on duty for a year. On this occasion the vessel was fast sinking when he was beached, so that the loss of men was small.

But the second time which was a year ago, January 5, off the coast of England, Corri did not come off so easily. It was exceptionally cold mid-winter weather when the War Baron went down. Eugene Corri was fourth officer. He was fifteen years old then, five foot ten, and a splendid athlete.

He had just been assigned to the War Baron, an American oil-burning vessel. Having served in coal burning ships before he had a keen desire to inspect the engine room of the oil burner.

On the afternoon of the first day out Corri went off watch at 4 o'clock, and told the officer who relieved him that he thought he'd go down and look at the engines. "You'd better not," said the officer jokingly. "You know the engine room isn't a pleasant place to be if a torpedo comes along."

"Oh, we'll never be hit by a torpedo," said "Toodles" confidently. He dressed for dinner first, and then, in his dinner jacket, went down into the engine room.

He had just noted the way in which the oil is sprayed into the fire when:

Crash!

Corri and the chief engineer were thrown violently to the floor. They scrambled up.

Tumult of Strange Noises.

"My steam gauge is gone!" shouted the chief over a tumult of strange noises, and dashed for the door in the bulkhead, Corri with him, running neck and neck.

But there was no live steam in the engine room. Instead, as they reached the door, they saw a wall of water rushing along the tunnel into the engine room from a great hole torn in the steel hull.

All lights went out. In the darkness the rushing water swept Corri and the chief across the stokehold and against the ladder. Up they climbed in desperate haste. Corri could feel the chief's big hand supporting him from behind when he missed his footing on the steep ladder. In theinky blackness of that roaring pit.

On deck he reported at once to the captain and was sent to take charge of his boat. The sailors were already clambering into it where it swung on the davits. In the wintry dusk they could see that the War Baron was sinking fast. Corri took his place and ordered: "Lower away."

As the heavily loaded boat started down, suddenly the tackle broke. The men were hurled into the water. Corri could hear the shrill scream of the blocks as the rope of the bow tackle ran through. Then he was in the water, and the up-ended boat, falling on him, gashed his left thigh.

AN ENTENTE MAKER

M. Paul Cambon's Life Work.

If French and English soldiers fight side by side to protect Paris from the enemy, it is not unconnected with the life-work of M. Paul Cambon, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Exactly for twenty years he has been French Ambassador at Albert Gate. During that long period he has seen many vicissitudes in his own as in British politics, but he has never swerved from the line he laid down. Whilst serving his own country with conspicuous loyalty, he has kept ever before him the high purpose of Franco-British friendship. And the end crowns the work—typified by the heroic struggles of the Entente forces in France.

He came to us after Fashoda. There was still an uneasy feeling in the air. Memories rankled. By his personal authority and evident good will, M. Cambon cleared away the debris of misunderstanding. How well he has succeeded every one now recognizes. The public saw the result in the great pact of 1904, but it did not at once realize who was behind it. When the full story comes to be written, we shall see how great a part belongs to the French Ambassador. His sincerity and candour triumphed over all obstacles.

Colonial questions having been settled by the treaty of 1904, there remained other questions between the two countries. Amongst them was the support that each should give, in the event of a war, to the other. This was settled by letters exchanged in 1912 between Sir Edward Grey and M. Paul Cambon. It marked the beginning of a new and active era. Mutual protection was carried a step further when, on August 2, 1914, on the eve of the invasion of Belgium, the French Ambassador was able to assure his Government that England would not allow the bombardment of the northern coasts of France. And there followed, almost immediately, the momentous decision which flung English troops into the field at Mons.

A Brilliant Improvisation. Though M. Cambon's eminence in diplomacy is world-acknowledged, he was not trained for the career. After an education on the lines of the old "humanities," of which he still retains a facility for Latin verse, he became secretary, as a quite young man, to Jules Ferry, member of the Provisional Government of 1870. Then he went to Nice, in the midst of the Commune, as general secretary at the Prefecture. Marseilles, still smoldering with political excitement, followed. Thereafter came four posts as prefect in the south, centre, east and north. From the last-named he became Resident-General in Tunis.

From being a Governor, he became Ambassador, first at Madrid, then at Constantinople, and finally in London, where he has remained ever since. It is said that Constantinople makes the diplomat, for the Turks are past masters in the art of concealment. It proved true in this case, and M. Cambon established such a reputation that when he was ill his conferees gathered round his bed to consult with him. His dispatches, as they appear in a Yellow Book, have lost nothing of their force. It was at the moment of the Armenian massacres, and the French diplomatist saw through the hollowness of Turkish "reforms." His words, too, were prophetic. They are in process of fulfilment at this hour, a quarter of a century after they were written.

If his skill in diplomacy owes nothing to regular channels, he is all the stronger for an experience which, as prefect, brought him into touch with administrative problems in France. To that circumstance is due, perhaps, his strong political sense. He judges first as a citizen, then as a diplomat, and thus he escapes the narrow view of some of his professional brethren. He is the statesman turned diplomat. His strong point is psychology. He judges men and things with an instinct fortified by long observation. His information is always

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.

A YOKOHAMA CORRESPONDENT OF THE JAPAN CHRONICLE WRITES:

Only the other day, as it seems, one would have thought from the neglected aspect of the former Foreign Settlement that its days of prosperity had gone for ever. Fully one-third of the buildings on the Main Street bore the ominous legend "To Be Let" upon them; now, not a house, not even an apartment or office room is obtainable, and the same may be said of the side streets branching off from it. The Union Estate and Investment Co. has purchased the corner site opposite the International Building upon which it is erecting a building to be let out as offices, but it will be some months yet before the work is completed. The demand for accommodation comes, of course, largely from those in search of new fields for business opened up by the war. The permanency of their occupation is another matter; but, as in your port, the proprietors, after a long spell of hard luck, are making hay while the sun shines. The bluff enjoys a like prosperity, though the extraordinary rise in the cost of material prevents the erection of what is so badly needed—suitable dwelling-houses for small families. It may be objected that land there is difficult to obtain, but many of the lots now covered with cumbersome and inconvenient two-storied houses and useless garden space might most profitably be devoted to the purpose suggested. The days of the wide and seldom-utilized verandah dwellings have long gone by.

sound, for it comes from the right source. His 30 years' experience as Ambassador has given him a large circle of friends and correspondents, who keep him posted on all points. Thus his knowledge of contemporary history is unrivalled. It gives him unquestionable advantage.

A Diplomatic Pair. His most valued correspondent is his brother, M. Jules Cambon, who rules as the Quai d'Orsay as permanent director of French foreign policy. Jules has been French Ambassador at Madrid, Washington, and Berlin, and is declared to be a match for the Kaiser. Save for their pinneers, their medium height and their alertness and vigour at 70-odd years, the brothers do not resemble one another physically. M. Paul Cambon's features are more traditionally French and are set off by a small pointed beard and curled mustache. M. Jules, on the other hand, has a more rugged and severe air. The two brothers are devoted to each other, and their united knowledge, character and "savoir faire" are the twin rocks upon which French diplomacy is built. Ministries may come and go, but the Cambon policy happily endures.

Distinguished in appearance and in this quality of mind, M. Paul Cambon is also distinguished in his language. In his letters and speeches he has the art of saying the plain thing gracefully. He is precise and a purist. He has made his mother tongue more than ever the language of diplomacy. And yet, as we have seen in his dispatches from the Bosphorus, he can be stern enough and direct enough. Even when he talks to his Government, he is noted for a certain rude vigour of speech if the occasion warrants it. A certain letter will be recalled, which became current, in which he upbraided the pettiness of Parisian politics and its neglect of warnings. This ability to speak out with all the courage requisite to a crisis is one of his most precious qualities. It separates him from time-servers and places him on a pedestal.

Thus, he is a combination of strength and finesse. Being a cultured Frenchman, he enjoys the resources of his language. Wit, and even persiflage, when well-timed, arouse his humorous appreciation. He is not afraid of the lighter side of life, though he has little time for its enjoyment. From long association, he adopts readily the forms and tones of diplomacy, but he is as little "old school" as "shut-altered" in his methods. He is modern and particularly so in his dislike of red tape.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

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K. C. C. Event Postponed.

The opening of the new Kowloon Cricket Club ground, advertised to take place to-day, is postponed on account of the inclement weather.

GRIN SALVAGE ROMANCE.

Rammed, Fired, Scuttled and Thrice Mined.

The following is from the pen of Arthur E. Copping, special correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*—Island undulations formed a belt of curving green above the chalk cliffs, and, at their foot, bright-frocked children played on the pebble shore. Sea and sky competed to reveal the richest shade of blue; for all the world was bathed in copious sunshine. And against that tranquil background we found a strange, pathetic ship, foundered and half-submerged, and painted in bright colours, though not by man. Also did we note a noise, a smell, and another ship—sister vessel to our own and anchored alongside the fantastic wreck.

The noise was strong pulsations of pumping machinery, whence sprouted great suction tubes, from whose raised extremities fountains of water gushed into the sea. We were viewing sample operations of the Admiralty Salvage Section—a war-created department which, by restoring to Britain some 400 large cargo ships that had been sent to the bottom of the sea, has assisted invaluable to circumvent Hun piracy and maintain our food supply.

A Floating Furnace. As a first instalment of the astounding story of that wreck, let me mention that for many hours she drifted as a floating furnace afloat from bow to stern. Thus all protective paint, was burnt off, and the naked metal left to be coated quickly with rust and with clinging forms of marine life, animal and vegetable. Fire also was the cause to certain grim features of the wreck revealed at close quarters.

To peer down the main hold was to see a black confusion of twisted girders, charred beams and burnt bales, all involved in a sort of carbon slime. The suction tubes descended into that pit, and so they were drawing up, not merely a double deluge of foul water, but also (and this accounted for the smell) such noxious gas as is generated by rotting portions of a submerged cargo.

And now note another factor in these strange proceedings. Two men slowly tugged a kind of double handled windlass—a pump for sending air along a rubber tube, which could be traced through the guardianship of three men, and so over the side and down into the water. Hard by was a duplicate of that apparatus, with its similar crew. In each case the five men ministered to a diver at work below on the ship's hull.

Not while I looked on did either appear. However, before coming to the rusty wreck, we had visited several other vessels stricken by the Hun; and at one, going close in a pinnace, I had seen a pair of divers come up from the water. In their time-honoured costume and helmet, they looked like ponderous human monsters with hard heads of a particularly swollen order; and thus it was curious, on peering into their great eyes, to see the small pink faces of young men smiling self-consciously on beholding visitors.

Among those other vessels was a huge oiler, which also had wavy decks and much crinkled plating. Its story was tangled with the story of the rusty and barnacled wreck. Denied navigation lights, they collided in dark and thick weather, where upon the oiler burst into flames and her burning bow swung across the other craft, whose crew, penned in by fire, were heard uttering loud cries for three minutes. Eight succeeded in jumping overboard, and were afterwards rescued by a destroyer; but 32, including the master, perished.

Chapter of Catastrophes.

The oiler, emitting columns of smoke and fire, was towed into shallow water, there to be scuttled and afterwards salvaged, with some 8,000 tons of her inflammable cargo. The smaller vessel, occupied with roaring flames, blundered through a chapter of catastrophes.

Only after receiving some shots on her water line did she begin to settle, her actual foundering being delayed until the following morning.

And salvage operations, as we have seen, are still proceeding on that wreck of rust, scorch and barnacles.

GRIN SALVAGE ROMANCE.

Rammed, Fired, Scuttled and Thrice Mined.

The assassination of a monarch always impresses the imagination, and the brutal murder of Nicholas II. will win more sympathy for him than anything he did in his ill-starred life. Alive, he was harmless because utterly discredited. Murdered, he becomes a power.

The murder was probably the work of but a few ignorant men, who had no conception of the complexities of government. One can imagine the cries of his Red Guard. "Hey, comrades, why bother about him? Why drag him from place to place. He drank our blood long enough. Let's knock him on the head, and we'll spite the counter-revolutionists." No Government could conceivably have wished to make away with Nicholas. Obichin's telegram to the German Government shows that the Bolsheviks had no wish unnecessarily to incur the displeasure of the Germans by the murder of a relative of the Kaiser and of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt. They had nothing to lose. It was clearly a wanton act of a turbulent gendarmerie alarmed by the case of the Czecho-Slovaks, whom they mistakenly supposed to be eager to re-establish a monarchy.

No Wish to Reign. No party in Russia desired the return of Nicholas II., except a tiny, powerless co-terie. Monarchical feeling has grown rapidly since the Bolshevik Revolution; but it has groped vainly in search of a suitable candidate. No one wanted Nicholas. The Provisional Government did wisely to leave him in peace and to permit him to live in dull comfort, far from the turmoil. He was harmless and had no wish to reign. "Father reads aloud to us in the evening," wrote his daughters from Tobolsk to their friends in Petrograd.

Before he abdicated he had abandoned control. His apathy was so great that his associates thought he must have formed some drug habit. "Oh, I am so sick and tired of all politics," he said one day to Protopopoff. He listened, wearily, without a sign of emotion, gave up his throne, and then took to gardening in Tsarskoe Selo.

Small-minded, with a curiously formal sense of duty and a blindness to larger issues, weak, with the furtive obtuseness of the feeble, suspicious of any indications of strength or intellect, treacherous to all his Ministers in turn, identifying his power of Russia with his own attenuated personality, this very average guards' officer became an instrument of far-reaching calamity. He had unparalleled opportunities and he missed them all.

Yet all who knew him, including the revolutionaries who had to do with him after his abdication, testify to his great personal charm. He was devoted to his family, and the one passion of his melancholy life was for his little son, a bright, clever, very attractive boy who is reputed to have died a fortnight before his father of a complaint of which he was doomed to die, hæmophilia or bleeding, a complaint hereditary in his mother's family.

The monarchical movement in Russia now has its martyr.

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Among those other vessels was a huge oiler, which also had wavy decks and much crinkled plating. Its story was tangled with the story of the rusty and barnacled wreck. Denied navigation lights, they collided in dark and thick weather, where upon the oiler burst into flames and her burning bow swung across the other craft, whose crew, penned in by fire, were heard uttering loud cries for three minutes. Eight succeeded in jumping overboard, and were afterwards rescued by a destroyer; but 32, including the master, perished.

Chapter of Catastrophes.

The oiler, emitting columns of smoke and fire, was towed into shallow water, there to be scuttled and afterwards salvaged, with some 8,000 tons of her inflammable cargo. The smaller vessel, occupied with roaring flames, blundered through a chapter of catastrophes.

Only after receiving some shots on her water line did she begin to settle, her actual foundering being delayed until the following morning.

And salvage operations, as we have seen, are still proceeding on that wreck of rust, scorch and barnacles.

GRIN SALVAGE ROMANCE.

Rammed, Fired, Scuttled and Thrice Mined.

The following is from the pen of Arthur E. Copping, special correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*—Island undulations formed a belt of curving green above the chalk cliffs, and, at their foot, bright-frocked children played on the pebble shore. Sea and sky competed to reveal the richest shade of blue; for all the world was bathed in copious sunshine. And against that tranquil background we found a strange, pathetic ship, foundered and half-submerged, and painted in bright colours, though not by man. Also did we note a noise, a smell, and another ship—sister vessel to our own and anchored alongside the fantastic wreck.

The noise was strong pulsations of pumping machinery, whence sprouted great suction tubes, from whose raised extremities fountains of water gushed into the sea. We were viewing sample operations of the Admiralty Salvage Section—a war-created department which, by restoring to Britain some 400 large cargo ships that had been sent to the bottom of the sea, has assisted invaluable to circumvent Hun piracy and maintain our food supply.

A Floating Furnace. As a first instalment of the astounding story of that wreck, let me mention that for many hours she drifted as a floating furnace afloat from bow to stern. Thus all protective paint, was burnt off, and the naked metal left to be coated quickly with rust and with clinging forms of marine life, animal and vegetable. Fire also was the cause to certain grim features of the wreck revealed at close quarters.

To peer down the main hold was to see a black confusion of twisted girders, charred beams and burnt bales, all involved in a sort of carbon slime. The suction tubes descended into that pit, and so they were drawing up, not merely a double deluge of foul water, but also (and this accounted for the smell) such noxious gas as is generated by rotting portions of a submerged cargo.

And now note another factor in these strange proceedings. Two men slowly tugged a kind of double handled windlass—a pump for sending air along a rubber tube, which could be traced through the guardianship of three men, and so over the side and down into the water. Hard by was a duplicate of that apparatus, with its similar crew. In each case the five men ministered to a diver at work below on the ship's hull.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

U. S. LABOUR LEADER IN PARIS.

London, Sept. 26.
A Havre message says: Mr. Samuel Gompers has arrived in Paris. The event is hailed with satisfaction. Mr. Gompers is President of the American Federation of Labor, the most powerful organisation in the world, and is uncompromisingly on the side of the Allies. His message is significant. "No conference with a representative of the enemy until the war is over."

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
The Kaiser in the course of a visit to the Kiel district exhorted his naval men to maintain the fullest effectiveness of submarine warfare.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
The "Rheinische Westfaelische" says that in the speech of Captain von Manthey at the Navy League he admitted the loss of five submarines monthly.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM TO BE ENDED

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
A telegram from Moscow says that the decree with reference to mass terror has been rescinded and M. Lenin, and the majority of the Central Committee have decided to return to the "good methods" of the revolution.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 26.
Admiral von Koestner at a meeting of the German Navy League denounced the idea of a League of Nations and declared that Germany after the war must have colonies with strong points d'appui, also free trade on the seas under the protection of the German fleet.

FRENCH SEAMEN FOLLOW BRITISH LEAD.

Havre, Sept. 26.
The French Seamen's Union has unanimously decided to boycott Germany after the war similarly to the British seamen's resolve.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING OUTPUT.

Washington, Sept. 26.
The Shipping Board announces that thirty new ships, aggregating 125,600 dead-weight tons, were completed and delivered or launched during the week ending 20th Sept.

A ROMAN DAREDEVIL.

Baruzzi, who Alone Captured 300 Austrians.

About the same time that the champion Italian pilot, Barucci, perished in battle near Montebello, the famous young Roman daredevil Baruzzi, the leader of the Italian bravado band, disappeared in the whirlpool battle at Fegara. Strange to say, both heroes were born the same day, in the same little town of Lugo, and both wore the rare and much-coveted gold medal for valour in war. Among many astounding feats, Baruzzi, on the eve of the taking of Gorizia, captured 300 Austrians single-handed under the Isonzo railway-bridge, making them believe they were surrounded and marching them back prisoners. Then, gathering a handful of his desperadoes, he dashed back to attack the enemy rear-guard, till the glorious Pavia and Cassale Brigades arrived on the scene, and all together flung themselves into a grand charge that drove out the Austrians beyond the gates of Gorizia.

Baruzzi was the soul of the delirious war demonstrations in Milan last month, when in the presence of 40,000 representatives of the Allied armies and the survivors of the gallant regiments that had borne the brunt of the battle, the new reserves about to leave for the front swore a solemn oath on the tattered colours to resist valiantly unto death rather than let the Austrians pass. When the Pavia battle began Baruzzi was back in the front line with his ardor at the head of the 23rd Infantry Regiment of the Pavia Brigade, which had been sent to reinforce the Perngia Brigade at a critical point near Fegara. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued, in which the battalion, commanded by a Neapolitan captain who had been decorated five times over, retook all the lost positions within three hours.

For four days in succession the Baruzzi band kept on raiding the enemy's lines, always returning with machine-guns, bomb-throwers and prisoners. On the morning of the 19th the Austrians were making progress, preceded by a cordon of machine-gunners. Baruzzi was told off to defend the position called "Casa la Tasia." Lying in wait behind the entrenchment Baruzzi, with only seven followers, let the advance guards come on, then springing at them in lightning fury, slaying, playing, all around. The last

DAY BY DAY.

Declaration Withdrawn.

Shanghai, has withdrawn its declaration against Hongkong as an infected port.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case of paratyphoid fever (and one non-fatal case of enteric, both being Chinese).

Stabbing Case.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with stabbing Li Hung, at the Third Street, West Point. Inspector McDonald prosecuted and asked for a week's remand. His Worship remanded the case till next Saturday.

Alleged Armed Robbery.

Three Chinese were charged on remand, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with armed robbery at money changers' shops in Cross Street, Wanchai. Inspector Sim prosecuted and asked for a further remand. His Worship adjourned the case till next Friday.

Clothing Theft.

On a charge of stealing clothing valued at \$3 from another man at Yau-mati, a Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning. The defendant pleaded guilty. Sergt. Spear said that the defendant was arrested by Sergt. McTulloch. The complainant identified the clothing as his property. His Worship sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour.

Snatched a Purse.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with snatching a purse containing \$2.40 from another Chinese. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. The complainant, in giving evidence, said he went out for a walk yesterday evening when the defendant came and snatched his purse. He chased the defendant, who was arrested by a constable. The defendant threw on the ground the purse which he picked up. After further corroborative evidence had been given by two of complainant's clansmen who were with him, His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

thing his companion heard of him was a terrific curse and cry. The Italian command afterwards gave orders to search thoroughly every trench and corner, but the body was not found, and his comrades believe firmly that he was taken prisoner.

Austin West in the Daily Chronicle.

Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And Advertise
You do not wish behind the times to lag
It would be most unwise
What's the use of worrying
Let no one you despise
Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And Advertise
Preferably in the
DOLLAR DIRECTORY.
23, Queen's Road, Central.

THEFT OF TWEED.

Shop-Lifting at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with stealing 27 yards of tweed, the property of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., and with returning from basishment, he having been banished for ten years in 1916. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. Mr. W. A. Webb deposed that at about 11.20 a.m. yesterday the defendant, with three other men, entered the shop, acting in a suspicious manner in the dress department. He saw the defendant taking the tweed from the counter and put it on a chair five yards away. One of the men tried to engage witness in a conversation so as to have his back turned, but witness was not inclined to do so. The defendant then took the tweed and covered it with his waterproof. Witness then went behind a pillar near the door, so that he could see the defendant's movements. When the defendant had nearly reached the door another man came so as to hide him, but witness grabbed the defendant. A struggle ensued and witness shouted out for Mr. Mitchelmore. A girl hearing the shout called Mr. Mitchelmore, but when he came defendant had struggled free and was trying to run away, leaving his waterproof and the tweed in the shop. Mr. Mitchelmore chased him and caught him.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to the first charge, and pleaded guilty to the second charge.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the first charge, and to a further six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the second charge.

MONDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

The Cases to be Considered.

The agenda for the general Military Service Tribunal on Monday will give consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—

Mr. W. W. de Abney.—Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton.—Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

Mr. W. B. Hind.—Messrs. G. K. Hall Bratton & Co.

Mr. P. J. Taylor.—The Dairy Farm Co.

Mr. G. Blair.—Messrs. Martin & Co.

Mr. A. Leach.—Vacuum Oil Company.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"SENATOR," having arrived from Seattle via Kobe on September 27th. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on October 2nd, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining after October 4th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1918.

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is both Food and Drink.

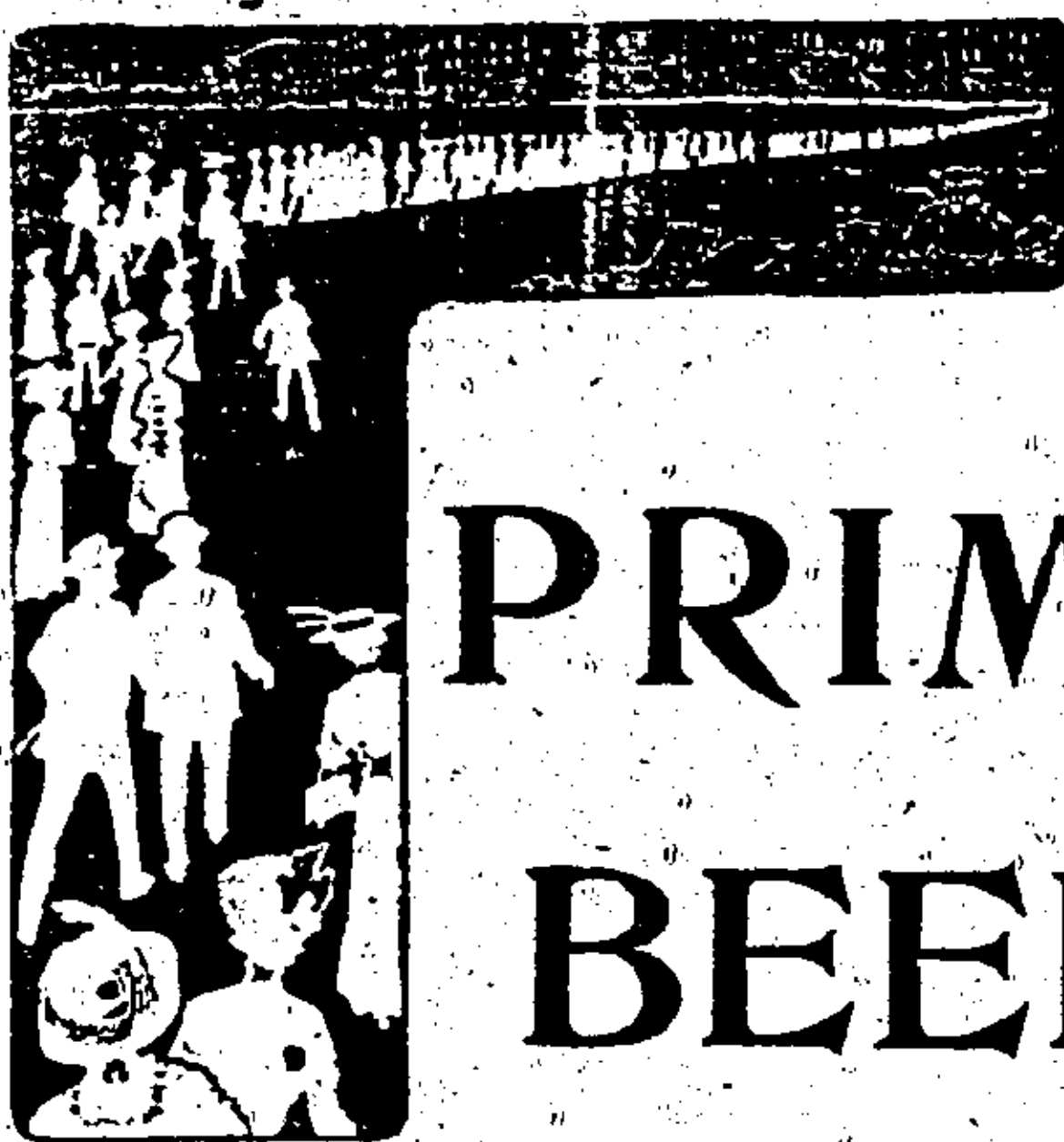
Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

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STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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THE WOOD PRESERVATIVE THAT IS ROT AND INSECTPROOF UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. "SOLICNUM" DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

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HANDKERCHIEFS.

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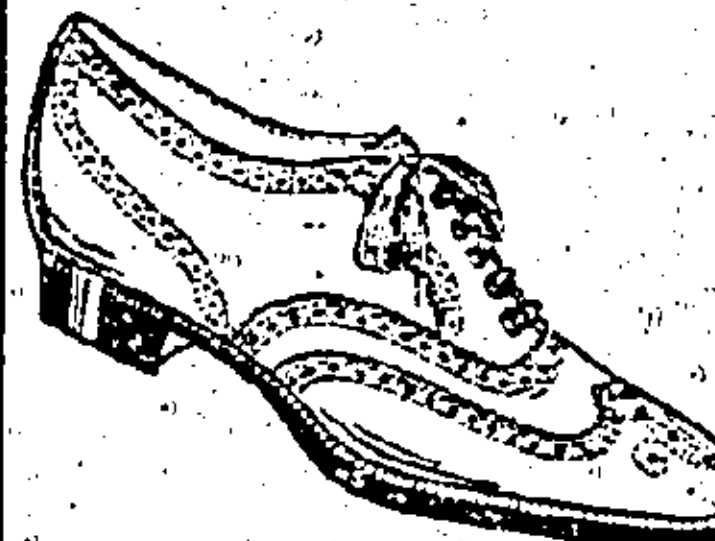
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TELEPHONE 546

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FOR MEN



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and RECORDS.

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SCOTCH.



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IMITATIONS.



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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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Monteagle	8th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
*Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	—
Monteagle	11th Dec.	*Key West	—

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General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

Phone 42.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
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duly qualified surgeon.

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s.s. "ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
care is given to the cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Nippon Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-

Telephone No. 141.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,520	{ WED., 9th 10th, at 11 a.m.
	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	{ WED., 30th 10th, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	{ SATUR., 19th 10th, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,760	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	*Hwah-wu T. 8,500	{ MONDAY, 13th Sept

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*Suwa Maru THURS., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Harbour.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Ideal Cargo Steamer.

The factors that enter into many engineering problems are so varied and variable as to make it seem almost impossible to thread a way through the maze and be able to say, with some certainty, what is, all things considered, the best mechanism for a given purpose, says the "Merchant Service Review." But from time to time investigators of such problems contrive to reduce all these variables to a formula or a graph from which answers to the most involved questions can be obtained. Mr. John Anderson has done this, in his paper to the Institute of Naval Architects, for the problem of the best size and speed of general cargo steamers, and it is seldom that the engineering world is privileged to have such a masterly synthesis of apparently unrelated factors in a problem of first-class importance. The conditions induced by the war make it imperative that the new merchant fleet which will be brought into being should be such that the best results will be obtained with the minimum expenditure of material, labour and time. With the object of combining the interests of the designer, the owner and the builder, and of eliminating a number of difficult connections, Mr. Anderson has endeavoured to formulate a method by which the most economical dimensions can be arrived at, for any length of voyage, condition of loading, or speed. Since the efficient part of a vessel's working life is when transporting cargo from one port to another, and the period spent in loading and discharging, although necessary, can only be considered as lost time, Mr. Anderson first takes account of the ratio between actual transport time and total time. He next sets out the advantages of large size (reduced initial cost per ton, reduced coal and crew in relation to dead-weight, and great seaworthiness), and sets off against these the limits imposed on size in particular cases (length of voyage, increased port detention, unsuitability of certain harbours, loading berths and dry dock, and greater loss in case of mishap or disaster). The most advantageous vessel will be one that gives the best economic adjustment between the factor of reduced initial and working costs and the opposing factor of the time lost in port, which is effected by length of voyage and speed of loading and discharging. To arrive at a graph from which the best reconciliation of these factors would be ascertained, Mr. Anderson calculated the possible working values of 25 vessels, for voyages of 1,000, 4,000, and 8,000 nautical miles, for two speeds of loading and discharging, and for service speeds of 8 knots, 9½ knots, 11 knots, 12½ knots and 14 knots. The designs were divided into five groups, each having lengths of 250ft, 300ft, 410ft, 490ft, and 500ft, each group being sub-divided to give the speeds already mentioned, and from the calculations a series of graphs were prepared. The broad conclusions to be drawn from Mr. Anderson's investigation are that the most suitable lengths of a "tramp" trader would be between 380ft. and 400ft., with a speed of 9 knots to 9½ knots, while the most advantageous cargo liner should have a speed of 12½ knots, a length of about 450ft., and a corresponding maximum draft of about 22ft. In view of this maximum figure for draft, it would seem that before engaging in expenditure upon the further deepening of entrance channels, efforts might be much more profitably directed to increased berthing and loading facilities at quays, increased storage capacity and the removal of many port restrictions which have caused detention to ships in the past.

Libel on "Red Caps."

Percy E. Whistall, editor of the Nottingham Evening News, and Alfred Abbott, the publisher, pleaded guilty recently at Nottingham to publishing false statements about the military police. In a letter signed "Wounded Soldier" it was said that "the police in Nottingham are nothing but a nuisance to soldiers" who are doing "their best to win the war." There are two who are apes for the Germans. Defence was made each time and the guilty verdict.

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ENGLAND THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

A Hundred Years Ago.

Of the many accounts of England and the English that have been written by foreign visitors in the past, those published by Germans are of particular interest at the present time. They show all continental nations appear to have had a passion for recording their impressions of this country, although in the majority of cases their remarks were generally the result of hasty and superficial observation. Occasionally however, one comes across a writer who has endeavored to present a true estimate of the national character, customs, and institutions of the English, such as Dr. Gebhardt Wendeborn in his account of England published at Berlin in 1786. The author, a native of Magdeburg, and a student of Halle University, arrived in England in the early summer of 1787, to take up the pastorate of a German church in London, a position which he continued to occupy for over 20 years. During the whole of this time he devoted his leisure to collecting materials for his book, which was written solely for the benefit of his own countrymen, and with the intention of making them better acquainted "with one of the first, if not the very first, nation upon the globe."

The subjects which he treats of are examined with critical minuteness, and his book is one of the most impartial and painstaking accounts of England that we possess from the pen of a foreigner. Unfortunately, it is only possible to present the reader with a few extracts, especially on those subjects where the writer has attempted to delineate the different characteristics of England and his own country. The author has many faults to find with the land of his birth, and in the view he gives of the English Constitution, he rightly ascribes the envied liberty of the English nation to their being their own legislators, by means of representatives in Parliament. Magna Charta Trial by Jury, and the Habeas Corpus Act, he realises are the great bulwarks of our liberty, and "it does great credit to the English," he observes, "that they have preserved this system of government of their ancestors, and carried it to a greater degree of perfection." He laments, that the Germans, on the contrary, had lost the liberty of their forefathers, but animated with a proper spirit, he believes they might well have applied to their nation "the ancient doctrine of the English common law, that liberty is the birthright of the people of England," and why, he asks, cannot this be for "all mankind, over the whole globe?" These words, pregnant as they are, ring out a message to his countrymen to-day,

but although 130 years have elapsed since they were written, liberty in Germany is still crushed under the iron heel of Prussianism. In his sketch of the character of the English, he draws the parallel between England and Germany with "no less vigour. Of all cultivated nations, he believed the English "approached the nearest to the character of what man, in reality, ought to be," and he presents a vivid picture of certain features in our character that were thought to be remarkable and striking, the most important of which was the pride of race. "All nations," he remarks, "love their respective countries, but the English show it in the highest, and the Germans, perhaps, in the lowest degree. A sensible Englishman speaks of himself, his rank, and his dignity, with modesty, but he talks of his country with pride and enthusiasm, whilst a German fine gentleman seems to be only enamoured with his person, not caring anything for his nation or his country." Wendeborn attributes this mainly to the fact that Englishmen have been told from their infancy "that nothing is so good and so perfect as Old England," and he not unnaturally regrets that his own countrymen were not possessed of a little more patriotism. From his long residence in England, he was struck with the frankness and honesty of the English, "even their manners and conversation marking their sincerity and upright intentions."

The chapters he devotes to Commerce and Manufactures are particularly illuminating, and he observes that the power and wealth of England, which excited the envy and astonishment of other nations, proceeded chiefly from its commerce. The situation of the British Isles rendered them eminently convenient for trade, "and it is almost impossible," he writes, "that they should ever be deprived of it." He discusses the disputable question whether England loses in her trade with Germany or not, but it appears that the balance was decidedly in favour of the latter, both the quality and the value of the goods exported from England being superior and in excess of those imported, besides which Germany sold many of the goods she received to neighbouring countries. Wendeborn has unstinted praise for English industries in general, and although it was a belief on the continent, that the English were not endowed with "great talents of invention," the author affirms that anyone who had "seen the manufactures at Birmingham and many other places" would "be easily convinced that such an assertion is to be made with caution." Then, as now, the great iron, steel, and metal manufactures of the Midlands were sent to all parts of the world, and in justice to the English he comes to the conclusion "that they dealt in a very honourable manner, without any deceit, and without imposing inferior commodities upon their customers." The comparison between English and German traders is vividly contrasted, and Wendeborn does not hesitate to condemn the dishonest practices

of his countrymen. It is common knowledge that espionage has always been carefully fostered and encouraged in Germany for military and political purposes, but is is somewhat of a shock to learn that her "trade spies" existed even in Wendeborn's day. In his condemnation of this nefarious practice we cannot do better than quote him in his own words. "Many Germans," he writes, "have within some years past, come over to England as spies, whose intention was no other than to be admitted, by means of letters of recommendation that they have obtained, into English manufactures, and to take advantage of English honesty and openness, to examine the machines and tools of their invention, and to pry into the mysteries of their arts. After having stolen as much as they can, they return to their own country, and establish in a very imperfect manner, manufactures of the same kind, the produce of which is sometimes imposed upon the unwary for English." Not content with stealing the secrets of our manufactures, they endeavor by means of "great promises," to entice the workmen themselves to leave their country, so as to promote the manufacture of similar articles in Germany. A more disgusting and dishonest procedure than this is difficult to imagine, and it is not to be wondered at that Englishmen eventually looked "sly upon such foreigners, and received them even when recommended, with coldness and distrust."

During his long residence in England, nothing seems to have escaped the notice of this keen observer, and his remarks on our land and sea forces are worthy of mention. Unlike other nations, England has always concentrated her efforts on an efficient and formidable fleet to protect her interests both at home and abroad, being "very justly of the opinion that standing armies are the grave-diggers of the liberty of a nation." In writing this Wendeborn had in mind the Prussianism that was undermining the liberty of his own country, and he records how much pain it had given him to see how severely, "and brutally," soldiers were treated by their officers in Germany. "It seems," he truthfully remarked, "as if a British soldier, even under a musket, was conscious of his being to be treated as an Englishman." He realised that the best bulwark of the British Empire was its Fleet, which then amounted to "almost 600 ships of war," and that the 14,000 guns they carried could "make noise enough in the world, and through those months the English could speak in a very decisive tone to other nations, when they differed with them about matters of political interest, national ambitions, or supposed rights which have been violated."

Though some 130 years have elapsed since this emphatic declaration, the guns of the British Fleet are still able to speak in the same decisive manner, and the present war has proved to the full the truth of the German pastor's assertion.—G. E. Manwaring.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, July 24th.—Last week I referred briefly to the Boche offensive, this week I must talk at greater length of the Foch offensive. I don't believe in counting one's chickens before the eggs are laid and I have never indulged in premature belling or flag flapping, but I see no reason for being anything but upbeat this week. Don't imagine that I think peace is going to break out before I write my next letter or that we at home suppose that the game's over because we have scored a good goal. But all the same, what has happened in the last few days is something to cheer about. On Monday of last week the Germans began their great, colossal, monster all-star performance. That it was to be their last, decisive paper effort is perfectly clear both from all the talk that preceded it, and from the political situation in Germany and Austria, and from the presence of the Super-Higher himself on the battlefield. According to Herr Roemer, the tame war correspondent and official boot-licker to his Imperial Majesty, the Kaiser (or one of his understudies) spent the night of July 14 in an advanced O.P., where he "listened to the terrible music of our surprise attack and watched the unparalleled picture of projectiles raging over the enemy positions." A priceless picture, n'est-ce pas?

However recent political happenings in Berlin show that great results were expected from the offensive that was being prepared. The Foreign Minister, who dared to suggest that the German Army was unable to obtain a decision in the field, was replaced by a wild Jingo belonging to the Pan-German party whose war aim is, roughly, to annex the earth. But even the wildest Pan-Jingo can hardly imagine that military defeats are a good method of carrying out such a programme. But there was more in it than this. As I have repeatedly emphasised in my letters, since the Americans started to cross the Atlantic regularly, the Allies have been getting steadily stronger, the Germans correspondingly weaker. The Boches, for reason over which we had more control than they had, were compelled repeatedly to postpone their offensive. At last, on July 16 they began to attack under conditions which, though much worse than they would have been a month earlier, were better than they can ever be again. That attack was a partial failure from the first day, when their efforts to advance east of Rheims were entirely shattered. On the second day, when the Americans counter-attacked on the other wing and drove them back a mile beyond their original positions, that partial failure was intensified. Their only success was to cross to

the Marne on a fifteen-mile front east of Chateau Thierry. By the end of the third day it was possible to say that the colossal and costly German super-offensive had been held up and had missed by miles its main object. That was the position last Wednesday night—and good enough for as far as it went.

Thursday, July 18, ushered in a new situation. On that day General Foch launched the Allied counter-offensive for which we have all been hoping since March. For the first time for many months the Allies had the initiative. It was a complete surprise; a complete success. On a twenty-five mile front the French and Americans have advanced about ten miles into the German flank. Generals were captured in their beds, and up till now we have taken over 21,000 prisoners and 450 guns as well as all huge quantities of material of all kinds. We have recaptured Chateau Thierry and are within a mile of Soissons, and best of all, we have compelled the Boches to recross the Marne and are pressing him northward. Meanwhile from the other flank French British and Italian troops are pressing forward and narrowing the salient held by the Boche. The partial failure of the first three days of the attack has been converted not only into complete failure but into a disastrous defeat, the consequences of which cannot yet be fully estimated. Whatever the fighting of the next few days may bring forth, nothing can undo the magnificent success of Foch's counter-offensive between the Aisne and Marne. The battle still rages furiously north of the Marne, where the Boche, having brought up reserves, is attempting but not stopping the Allied counter-attack advance. Meanwhile our own boys have not been by any means idle in other parts of the battle field, for besides holding up scores of German divisions, we have at various points improved our positions, notably in Flanders by the capture of Meteren and at Villers Bretonneux in the Amiens sector.

And what has the German Supreme Command to say about it all? Yes, you have guessed right—it has all happened "according to plan." The semi-official explanation of the Marne retreat is a masterpiece of exquisite Boche humour. "The first aim of the crossing of the Marne," it says, "was to broaden the front of attack for a German blow on both sides of Rheims and to attract and hold strong enemy forces; and further that the attack which was so menacing to the enemy should finally give rise to the long-expected French counter-offensive.... The task of the German troops fighting on the Marne was thus entirely fulfilled, and a further holding of the line was therefore unnecessary. The German Command can now withdraw troops to the northern bank for fresh important tasks. So now, you know. Voilà! Ficht'le pour donner aux troupes (boches)!" Quid? Somehow I am inclined to think this explanation would have read better if it had been put into poetry, somewhat like this—

Good Boche, let your voice ring
In praise of your Ocm-mand
It hath achieved a mighty thing
And all is now developing
As Willie planned.
Like other foolish folk, perchance
You think, when we attack,
Our aim is merely to advance
Further and further into France,
Our tale of prisoners to enhance.
And not go back.
But that, of course, is quite absurd.
Such tactics would be crude.
And what has recently occurred
Is just what would have been preferred.
By Hind. and Lude.
We went across the Marne, it's true,
We never meant to say;
But then the end we had in view.
The noble aims of G.H.Q.
Couldn't be obvious to you
You weren't au fait.
But now it's over, we'll explain.
Our scheme was very neat.
We planned a failure in Champagne,
We strew'd the ground with slain
To tempt the French to come again.
Prior to retreat.
Like bears that climb up poles for buns
They answered to our wiles;
The bait was 20,000 Huns
And, something like 500 guns—
They marched ten miles.
Our strategy's without a flaw.
Our scheme is now complete.
Al's happened just as we fore-saw
Our troops—what's left of 'em—withdraw
And now they're fighting tooth and claw.
Fished with—defeat!
Some one has sent me the war aims of the Allies compressed into five words, and when you come to look at them they seem to sum up the whole matter:—Fewer, better and thinner Germans." I think that makes rather a better war cry than "Gott strafe England", doesn't it?

All the public departments that are concerned with the war problems are, I am told, working with the greatest energy and enthusiasm at all sorts of schemes for making England a better place to live in after the Hun is beaten. There are hundreds of chumping big problems to tackle, but it is something to know that they are being tackled sincerely and sympathetically by men who really intend that the man who fights for his country shall find his country, on his return, ready to show its

A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

How Kerensky Escaped.

Mr. Kerensky, interviewed by M. Andre Glarner, the Exchange Paris correspondent, was asked where he had spent the months between his flight from Petrograd and his escape from Moscow. He replied: "I remained in Petrograd from November 1917 until early in 1918. I was in hiding with a price on my head."

He then escaped to Moscow, where he remained until May 25. Beyond stating that he escaped through a northern route, he would add nothing, claiming that his story might endanger the lives of those friends who helped him.

Asked how it was possible that he, so well known and with a price on his head, could remain in hiding in the two largest cities of Russia, he replied: "The police system has always been very poor in Russia." He claims to have been in constant communication with the political leaders of the parties opposed to the Bolshevik regime, and therefore to be well qualified to speak of present conditions in Russia.

In another interview with Press representative, Kerensky said he believed that there were great probabilities of the real Russia being reconstituted within a short time around a new Constituent Assembly.

On the possibility of the awakening of the war spirit in Russia he declared that the general mass of the people was certainly very tired, but for the past eight months the nation had understood what a German peace meant, and this knowledge had given rise to a patriotic movement, which was increasing day by day even in the Ukraine. It was, certain, he said, that the awakening of Russia was still possible.

gratitude in a practical way. We are too busy getting on with the war to shout a lot about what is being done, and the newspapers—most of 'em—could rather tell you what the Government is not doing than what it is doing. (Have you noticed that?) But, believe me, a very great deal is being done that never gets into the big headlines. For instance, take the housing question. The London County Council appointed a committee to go into the whole matter of housing the working classes and clearing up the slums. In a report just issued that committee recommends the outlay of a sum of £3,500,000 to clear slum areas and build new houses in and around London. It is proposed to hold a conference of all the local authorities concerned, and the keynote of their policy is "Full speed ahead." This is only one instance of what is being done for the time. When the Boys come Home." But it shows that we are not merely singing about these things but taking action.

—OLD CROCK.

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